

# WEATHER

Unsettled tonight and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday.  
Temperature past twenty-four hours:  
High, 65, at 2 p.m. today; low, 55, at 7 a.m. today.  
For full report see page 14.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1914. EIGHTEEN PAGES.

About every one in Washington who reads at all reads The Star.

ONE CENT.

## CANADIAN CONQUEST NOT CONTEMPLATED

Germany Has No Intention of Attacking Dominion, Says Bernstorff.

RIGHT TO LAND TROOPS UPHELD BY AMBASSADOR

Declares British Possession Has Violated Spirit of Monroe Doctrine by Fighting Teutons.

Although Germany contends that Canada, by sending troops against Germany, has violated the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, Germany has no intention of attacking Canada nor attempting to colonize that dominion, according to this statement issued here today by the German ambassador.

"The German point of view is that by joining in a European war Canada has put herself outside of the pale of the Monroe doctrine. But Germany has not the intention of attacking Canada nor colonizing Canada."

The statement was in amplification of the view expressed yesterday by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, that by taking part in the war the Canadians have justified an aggressive campaign against themselves.

To further explain the reason, that caused the German government, in a formal note delivered to the State Department, September 3, by Count von Bernstorff, to voluntarily pledge Germany not to attempt colonial expansion in South Africa, no matter what the outcome of the war, the ambassador issued this statement:

"The note was written at that time because Winston Churchill had said, in his message to the American people, that if Germany was victorious in the present war she would attack the Monroe doctrine."

**Right Upheld by Bernstorff.**

Germany's right to land troops in Canada, if possible, and thus secure at least a temporary foothold on the American continent, was upheld by Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador here, who declared this would not be a violation of the Monroe doctrine.

The ambassador suggested that, as Canada was sending soldiers to Europe to fight against his country, the United States should not consider it in any sense an infringement on the Monroe doctrine if Germany should land an armed force on Canadian soil. Dismissing the contention that the United States had no right to object to the landing of German troops, the ambassador said only South America was referred to at that time, because there had never been any question raised as to possible German attempts to seek colonization in any other part of the American hemisphere.

**British Charge Not Recalled.**

Count von Bernstorff asserted that Great Britain had officially called the attention of the United States State Department to reports that Germany might attempt, if successful in the war, to colonize in South America.

Officials at the department said later they did not recall that Great Britain had made any such charge, but the ambassador explained that he had intended largely as a reply to this action by Great Britain, as well as to reports that Germany had been spreading in other ways that Germany had designs on South America.

## MANY PEOPLE KILLED BY BOMBS IN WARSAW

Children and Other Non-Combatants Are Reported to Have Been Among the Victims.

LONDON, October 25.—"The German campaign with aeroplane bombs against Warsaw has been rather effective," says the Warsaw correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company. "On one day forty-four people were killed or wounded, and of these only nine were soldiers. The other thirty-five were civilians. There were sixty-two casualties. Soldiers were injured at the time, and many children who were drawn into the streets by curiosity were struck. Each aeroplane apparently has an equipment of five bombs, which were fired at intervals in the flight across the city."

"According to information gleaned from prisoners, aeroplane raids on London are impending."

"From all accounts the Germans for some time were under the delusion that they would be welcomed in Warsaw, and therefore started the dropping of bombs from aeroplanes comparatively late in the fighting."

"Relatively few prisoners have been taken in the fighting along the Vistula. This is explained by the mutual hatred of the contestants and their determination to come to mortal combat. During a fight at Ruzhin, near Warsaw, the Germans were strongly entrenched in the forests. The Russians set fire to the woods, smoking the Germans out, and then turned their artillery on them."

## CLASSED AS CONTRABAND.

Wood Cargoes Aboard Swiss Steamers Seized by German Warships.

LONDON, October 26.—German warships yesterday stopped and captured four Swedish steamers in the timber trade bound for British ports. The German commandeer stated that Germany considers that all wood cargoes bound for Great Britain are contraband.

A dispatch from Helsingborg, Sweden, announces that one Norwegian and six Swedish steamers have been seized and detained off Falsterbo, a small seaport of Sweden on the Baltic sea.

## Snow in Lake Superior Region.

CHICAGO, October 26.—The first real snow of the season was reported in the Lake Superior region today in telegrams to the local weather bureau. At Green Bay, Wis., there was snow and a minimum temperature of twenty degrees. A newspaper dispatch reported snow and sleet at Fond du Lac, Wis.

## SUFFICIENT MONEY TO HANDLE COTTON

President Says Trouble Is to Fix Basis Upon Which to Make Loans.

IS NOT WORRYING OVER THE MEXICAN SITUATION

Will Name Plaza Commission Soon as Possible—Legislative Program Being Considered.

President Wilson today told visitors that he believes the cotton situation in the south is growing better and will continue to get better. There is sufficient money to handle loans on the crop, he said, but the trouble is in getting a basis upon which to make the loans. The President said he hoped that the exports of cotton would increase and believed they would. His attention was called to a statement that Great Britain had indicated that she would not regard cotton shipments to Germany as contraband of war and would let them through.

The President said he did not know officially that anything of this kind would be done, but this country would use every effort to assist in exports of the staple. It was universally known that cotton heads in the south were not contraband, he said.

The President has heard little of an official nature from Mexico, he stated today, and is not worrying himself over the outcome of the contentions between Carranza and Villa, although he would be immeasurably delighted to see peace restored there.

As to the Colorado coal strike situation the White House has nothing new today. No arrangements have been made by the President for the transfer of federal troops from the coal fields.

## Prospective Legislation.

The President hopes to get a respite from congressional legislative matters for a few weeks to come, although he intends to confer with Senate and House democratic leaders before the regular session of Congress opens to try to reach an agreement as to what legislation can be put through along with the appropriation bills. The ship purchase bill, which the President is determined to have passed, is the first of a series of bills which he will head the list of legislation the President will introduce in Congress. Conservation bills and Philippine legislation will come along about in the order named.

The trouble is going to be, the President admits, the narrowing of the list beyond its absorption point. The administration idea is that the House will act upon such bills as it has not already passed, and the Senate will act upon the bills sent over from the House.

The President said today that he intends to consider the naming of a plaza commission as soon as he will dispose of other things that are pending. He has not read the bill, but will do so before he acts, he said. He would confer with the Attorney General about the appointments.

## Invited to Trenton.

President Wilson was waited upon today by a committee of twenty-five from Trenton, N. J., Chamber of Commerce, which extended him an invitation to be their guest on the occasion of "Home Coming day" and the annual dinner of the chamber of commerce the last week in January.

The committee consisted of prominent educational, professional and commercial men of the city and was headed by Prof. John E. Gill and Mayor Donnelly.

During the time President Wilson was in the city of New Jersey he was considered much the guest of honor. It is because of this fact that he is to be the guest of Trenton on the occasion of the annual celebration, at which time former Trentonians from all over the world make an effort to get back home.

## White House Plans.

The President is expected to call off the usual public New Year reception this winter, as well as the formal dinners and receptions which form the social season at the White House. He has not held a big public reception since the death of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

In seeking to give a social season at the White House following deaths in Presidents' families, officials here believe that all social activities will be eliminated for some time. The deaths of the mother of President McKinley and of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

Miss Margaret Wilson, the only remaining single daughter of the President, is expected to be married to Mr. Francis Pickens, a son of the late President, at Williamstown, N. J., in a few weeks. At the White House about Christmas time, but will not be active socially.

## Will See Few Callers.

With Congress adjourned, and most of the cabinet out campaigning, President Wilson is planning to remain in Washington this week and see as few callers as possible. The President wants a respite from the routine of callers on unimportant matters, so that he can shape his program for the future and keep in touch with affairs in Europe and Mexico.

Mr. Wilson still goes to Princeton, N. J., election day to vote for the federal ticket. He has many invitations to spend a few days at different points in the south, after the election, but so far as indicated has no intention of accepting any of them.

Invitations include one for Pass Christian, Miss., where he went last winter.

## ARREST OF BELLIGERENTS IN NEUTRAL SHIPS URGED

LONDON, October 26.—The Morning Post editorially protests against the action of the British government in declining to arrest the enemy's belligerents in neutral ships. It argues that even if the United States and other neutral countries would be offended by such arrests that is not sufficient reason for the government's attitude.

The Post estimates that there are 100,000 reserves in the United States alone waiting for an opportunity to cross the Atlantic to fight for their fatherland, and that with the embargo on their arrest removed they will begin to cross the ocean.

## SUBMERGED ISSUE AND SULZER VOTE

Two Factors Which Befog Leaders of Both Parties in New York.

MANY ANGLES PRESENTED IN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Hennessey Accused of Opposing Gov. Glynn—Tammany Suspected. Charges and Countercharges.

## BY N. O. MESSENGER.

NEW YORK, October 26.—As the campaign draws near to a close it begins to present many angles and to show such conflicting and anomalous conditions as to be confusing to the observer. Among the more disconcerting elements is the extent of the probable effect of the "submerged issue"—the religious question, which no one can accurately gauge, as it runs so deep below the surface.

Then there is the extent of the Sulzer vote. Unknown, but thought to be heavy and dangerous. In this connection, the prohibitionists, upon whose ticket he is running, are preparing to claim his vote as all their own for its effect upon other states hereafter.

Then there is the reported activity of Hennessey in hampering Glynn. Today I saw a letter from a democratic county committeeman charging that Hennessey is fomenting insurrection and the inference is drawn that he is speaking for the national administration. This impression, if existent, probably will be removed by the letter of Franklin D. Roosevelt supporting Gerard.

## Tammany Alleged to Be Trading.

It is charged that Tammany is supporting Glynn with lip service only, and that Tammany is making its usual deal with the republicans of exchanging favors up state for benefits in Greater New York.

The Glynn managers are delighted today with the action yesterday of federated labor bodies representing 600,000 voters resolving to support Glynn. The managers are anxious to have Samuel Gompers come over and make some speeches.

The democrats are after the negro vote vigorously. The negro population of this state has increased markedly in recent years. President Wilson is quoted as having said that he could be counted upon to give the negroes fair dealing and for everything to advance the interests of the race.

The action of the republican national committee in absorbing the point of administration idea is that the House will act upon such bills as it has not already passed, and the Senate will act upon the bills sent over from the House.

The President said today that he intends to consider the naming of a plaza commission as soon as he will dispose of other things that are pending. He has not read the bill, but will do so before he acts, he said. He would confer with the Attorney General about the appointments.

## Gov. Glynn's Activity.

Men who have traveled with Gov. Glynn on his up-state tour say that he has made a wonderful campaign. He has covered 1,700 miles and made ninety-six speeches in eleven days. He is a forceful talker and speaks convincingly and with dignity.

Charges are flying now that Sulzer leaders are preparing to turn over their strength to Whitman. The county chairman of the Sulzer campaign has resigned, alleging that State Chairman Tokaji has made a deal to support Whitman, but this is denied by Tokaji, who says that as between Glynn and Whitman he would be for Whitman. Significance is attached to a similar remark by Sulzer, who says he would rather see Whitman elected than Glynn.

Yet, the report will not do that justice. If Glynn, before the election, were to be turned over to Whitman. Such a deal would not be possible. It is possible, however, that those who do support Sulzer will not be delivered bound hand and foot.

## Religious Issue Denounced.

The republican state committee has finally been forced to take public cognizance of the religious issue raised by the Guardians of Liberty. State Chairman Tanner has issued the following statement: "My attention has been called to the fact that efforts are being made to raise a religious issue in this campaign. The fact that Mr. Glynn is of one religion and Mr. Whitman of another ought not to be considered by a voter for one moment in this election. I do not know whether these efforts originate with the supporters of Glynn or with those of Whitman. I do not know whether the republican state committee does not countenance them, and denounces as un-American and unfair any attempt to obtain votes either for or against any candidate on religious grounds."

## ARGUE FRANK'S APPEAL.

Lawyers Again Attempt to Save Alleged Girl-Murderer.

ATLANTA, Ga., October 26.—Argument on a motion to set aside the verdict by which Leo M. Frank was found guilty of the murder of Mary Phagan April 26, 1913, was begun before the state supreme court here today. The motion is based on the ground that the defendant was not present in court when the verdict was read. This is the only Frank proceeding now on in the state, after his behalf having been lost on appeal.

## FOUR KILLED IN AUTO SMASH.

Two Others Seriously Injured, While a Third Is Slightly Hurt.

MASSILLON, Ohio, October 26.—Four persons were killed, two seriously injured and another hurt in an automobile accident near here early this morning. The party was returning home from Elyria when the car turned over. The dead, all residents of Canal Dover, were Carl Rupenthal, Mrs. Carl Rupenthal, Hugh Horn and Mrs. Elizabeth Horn.

Seriously injured were Mrs. Clara Spar and Mrs. Elizabeth Cadden of Canal Dover. Harry Robinson of Elyria, the other member of the party, was slightly injured.



THE POST-SESSION CLEAN-UP.

**GERMANS BUILDING VESSELS TO CARRY ARMY UNDER SEA**

LONDON, October 26.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to the Daily Mail says: "It is reported from Berlin that a new type of submarine is being built at Elbing and Hamburg to be used only for the transportation of troops, the object being to reach a shore unnoticed and land troops."

## RUSSIANS HURRY 80,000 MEN TO THE DEFENSE OF LEMBERG

Both Vienna and Petrograd Report That Austro-German Line Has Been Heavily Reinforced.

LONDON, October 26.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam, the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says that the Russians, who had withdrawn most of their troops from Lemberg, have now sent 80,000 men there, who are strenuously fortifying the town.

The Russians, the paper says, are clearly determined to keep Lemberg at all costs.

## Strong Force Against Russians.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Rotterdam gives the following official statement issued in Vienna:

"A telegram dated Sunday noon from the northeastern theater of war says Austrian and strong German forces have taken a position in a nearly uninterrupted line from the northern spurs of the Carpathian mountains, by way of Rava, Skermevia and Ryka. The Austrians, in retreat with the Germans on the roads near Radom, having received reinforcement and probing by the wooded and rolling character of the region, offered stubborn resistance to our offensive, which developed into an engagement of considerable dimensions. At that place we captured prisoners, cannon and rapid-firing guns."

"Along the River San and south of Przemyel, Poland, the fighting continued. An attempt by the Austrians to turn the Russian left wing south of Przemyel failed. The Austrians suffering great losses."

"An Austrian column which descended the Carpathians near the town of Dolina (twenty-two miles from Str) has been defeated and dispersed."

## GERMANS ARE PUTTING ANTWERP IN CONDITION FOR A DEFENSE

LONDON, October 26.—The correspondent of the Times at Rotterdam sends the following: "It is clear that the Germans are putting Antwerp in a state for defense. In most of the important forts the Belgian guns have been replaced with German fortress artillery of the latest type."

"The bridge between Antwerp and Pays de Waes, which the retreating Belgians damaged, has been repaired. Evidently the Germans are preparing a line of retreat from the Ostend-Dixmude line."

"The authorities have ordered the railroads to cease free conveyance of refugees from Holland to Antwerp. Only a small garrison is at present at Antwerp, probably not more than 3,000 men."

"The municipality of Antwerp has suggested the formation of a committee of eighteen building experts to estimate the amount of damage done by the German bombardment, the sum fixed upon to be deducted from the war contribution, if such is demanded from the city. This statement is made in a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from its Amsterdam correspondent."

## AMSTERDAM, via London, October 26.—

The German flag is now flying above Eschen, twenty miles north of Antwerp. All the German soldiers have been withdrawn.

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## WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

The supreme efforts of the fighting men of five nations have failed to turn the tide of battle along the France-Belgian border. Latest reports today were that a struggle of unparalleled fury was still in progress along the North sea, where the Germans, with reckless bravery, are flinging their troops against the allies' forces. The French official statement indicates that an attempt to cut off the German right wing had made some progress.

Reports from the eastern front indicate that the greatest battle of the war in that area is impending. Austria, in its latest official statement, makes the claim to having thrust strong forces across the Carpathians in the face of determined resistance.

The Austrians claim successes in engagements to the northeast of Przemyel and on the lower San.

Latest dispatches from Petrograd say that the Germans are continuing their "precipitate retreat," and have evacuated Lodz, in Poland. An attempt by the Germans to check the Russian advance, it is said, was unsuccessful.

Recent reports that relations between China and Japan were being strained were strengthened by word from Peking that the Chinese foreign minister had demanded the surrender of a Japanese torpedo boat which entered Chinese waters and attempted to tow away the wreck of the torpedo boat beached by the Germans to escape destruction by the Japanese.

## CHINA CALLS ON JAPAN TO GIVE UP WARSHIP

PEKING, China, October 27, 4:05 a.m.—The Chinese foreign minister has demanded the surrender of a Japanese torpedo boat with its crew which entered Chinese waters and substituted the Japanese flag for the Chinese dragon and attempted to tow away the wrecked German torpedo boat S-90.

## RECOVERY WILL BE SLOW.

Duke of Roxburgh Reported Later as Severely Wounded.

LONDON, October 26.—It has been ascertained that the Duke of Roxburgh was severely wounded in a recent engagement and not slightly hurt, as the first report had it. The duke's condition is reported to be favorable, but it is said his recovery will be slow.

The Duke of Roxburgh is well known in the United States. He married May Goelet of New York.

## GERMAN LINE IS HELD ON BANKS OF YSER, PARIS REPORT CLAIMS

Officially Admitted That Kaiser's Troops Forced Passage of That Stream After Hard Fighting.

PARIS, October 26, 2:54 p.m.—The French official communication given out this afternoon says that yesterday the French line between Nieuport and Dixmude was maintained.

The text of the communication follows:

"During the day of yesterday our front along the general line between Nieuport and Dixmude was maintained. The German forces which crossed the Yser between those towns have not been able to progress."

"Our front was held also in the region between Ypres and Roulers, between Armentieres and Lille, to the west of La Basses and of Lens, and to the east of Arras. This line is continued to the south by the line which already has been indicated in these official communications. During the fighting of recent days the enemy seems to have sustained considerable losses."

## GERMAN STAFF STATEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, via London, October 26.—A Berlin dispatch received here gives a report from the German general headquarters under date of yesterday. It says:

"The Yser-Ypres canal between Nieuport and Dixmude was crossed Saturday by further strong German forces after heavy fighting."

"East northeast of Ypres the enemy has received reinforcements, but in spite of this our troops have advanced at several points, capturing about 500 British, among them 28 officers, including a colonel."

## ALLIES IN GENERAL ADVANCE, ACCORDING TO PARIS REPORT

LONDON, October 26, 3:15 p.m.—"Advices from the front this morning," telegraphs the Paris correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, "indicate a general allied advance in the region between Nieuport and Ypres, as well as to the east of Arras."

## Germans Strengthen Line.

As claimed by Berlin and acknowledged by Paris, the Germans undoubtedly have crossed the Yser river between Dixmude and Nieuport, but whether or not this means a forward step in the "on to Calais" movement may depend on operations further eastward.

Rumors continue to reach London of the impending evacuation of Ostend and the reduction in strength of the German forces in the land their effort to conquer the channel ports. Along the Belgian littoral the allied fleet continues its bombardment. The great shells traveling three miles inland evidently have proved very effective, judging from the reports of the British. Trip and the members of his staff who were killed by a projectile from a warship.

Where Dead Lie Thickest.

The fight in this canal-webbed section of Belgium, to penetrate which and gain the channel ports Germany has been sacrificing so many men, covers a comparatively tiny area of the whole battle line in France and Belgium, but here unquestionably the dead lie thickest. This fact is due not only to the determined rush of the German forces, but also to the accurate fire of the British and French warships.

All reports agree that the fighting in West Flanders has been terrible beyond any other during the war. Projectiles have rained down on the land and the air are sweeping this flat, unprotected country, destroying villages and searching out the German positions. The fighting has delayed too long in getting out of the line of fire.

Paris reports that to the west and to the south of Lille fierce attacks by the Germans have been repulsed.

The most significant of the Paris official communications relates that the French, with their heavy artillery, now command the road which is one of the principal lines of German communication with St. Mihiel—the holding of which by the invaders has constituted the demand for reorganization which followed the storm of criticism leveled at it because of the ease with which German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Paris. No recent aerial attacks have been made on the French capital, and it is announced along the battle front that five German aeroplanes have been destroyed by French airmen.

## Old Men and Boys.

The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent, telegraphing Sunday evening, says: "Slowly but surely the Germans are being beaten back on the west wing and old men and young lads are being hurried to the front. The enemy were in strong force at Dixmude, where the allies were repulsed once and to attack again with renewed vigor."

"Roulers resembles a shambles. It was taken and retaken four times and battered to ruins in the process. The German guns made the place untenable for the allies."

"An Osburg message says the fighting at Ostend is very heavy and that the British are shelling the suburbs which are held by the Germans. Last night and this morning large bodies of German left Bruges for Ostend. It is believed the Ostend pier has been blown up."

## Germans Forcing the Battle.

The incessant alternatives of advancing and withdrawal on the part of the allies and Germans, particularly in the north, furnished early today no basis for a summing up as to a general result.

The Germans, judging from their frightful sacrifice of men, seem determined to force the battle to an issue. Nevertheless, the French, by last analyzing the situation as indicated in the latest war office statements, continued optimistic.

## VICTORIES OVER AUSTRIAN FOES CLAIMED BY BALKAN ALLIES.

NISH, Serbia, October 26, by way of London, October 26.—The Serbian war office has issued the following: "On October 19 a detachment of the enemy advanced from Modropolje, north of Kallinovic (Herzegovina), against the flank of the Montenegrin troops' east positions at Krasnojevo. A Montenegrin detachment from Borivatz, perceiving the enemy's movement, attacked their flank and defeated them, capturing a mountain gun, nine caissons and a large number of rifles."

"On October 21 a battle took place all along the Bosnian front, both Serbians and Montenegrins taking part. The Balkan allies repulsed attacks and took 200 prisoners, including one field officer and four subalterns."

"In view of the enemy's severe attacks, the Montenegrin troops have been compelled to fall back a little behind their positions."

An official statement issued at Vienna Friday said that Serbian and Montenegrin forces which had penetrated the southern Bosnia frontier had defeated October 22 after a battle of three days.

CETINJE, Montenegro, October 26, by way of London.—Three Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs from above Nikavaro without effect. Apparently the attempt was directed against the destruction of the French aeroplanes recently brought here by the allies.

## U. S. Ambassador Aids Japanese.

ROME, Italy, October 26.—The Japanese embassy announced that Japanese were released through the intervention of the American ambassador at Berlin.

## Sending Germans to Algiers.

PARIS, October 26.—A Havas dispatch from Marseille says that forty-eight German officers are interned there awaiting transfer to Algiers.